

out their area of distribution, whatever that may prove to be, but only to those situated in what was formerly Blackfoot territory. Those located beyond this region must obviously be studied independently and in terms of the native cultures of their own areas.

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PALEONTOLOGY.—*On the pelecypod genus Platopis Whitfield: III*. H. E. VOKES, Johns Hopkins University.

In 1946 I gave an extended consideration of Whitfield's genus *Platopis* (1891, p. 399), noting that Whitfield had designated two of Conrad's Syrian species as types, neither of which he had at hand and both of which he had misinterpreted. Concluding that the selection of two species as types was, in effect, no selection at all, I designated *P. plicata*, one of the species described by Whitfield, since it seemed most probable that it was upon this species that he had based his generic description.

Then, in 1952, I reported that work in preparation for the *Treatise on invertebrate paleontology* had revealed the fact that Woodward, in the Zoological Record for 1891 [1892] had selected "*P. [Opis] undata* Conr." as type. This being one of the two species originally cited by Whitfield, was clearly a valid designation. But "*Opis*" *undata* Conrad is a prior name for the form that is variously called *Roudairia auressensis* (Coquand) and *R. drui* Munier-Chalmas; the latter being the type species of *Roudairia* Munier-Chalmas, 1881. The Woodward designation therefore made *Platopis* a subjective synonym of *Roudairia*.

The species typified by "*Platopis*" *plicata* do not, however, represent the genus *Roudairia*. In my earlier papers I pointed out that while the hinge was quite similar to that of *Eocallista* Douville, they seemed to differ consistently in shape. In 1952, I therefore concluded: "I am not acquainted

with any species at present referred to *Eocallista* that show the markedly triangular shape and strong umbonal carination of the species that I previously referred to *Platopis*. However, Cox (1944, p. 105) states that forms resembling some species of *Prionoella* in external characteristics 'may, however, belong to such genera as *Isocyprina* and *Eocallista*.' It seems best, therefore, at present to refer the Lebanon species listed above to the genus *Eocallista*, *sensu lato*, pending possible future studies of species of that genus not at present available to me."

The purpose of the present note is to call attention to the fact that in his recent monograph on "The Larger Invertebrate Fossils of the Woodbine Formation (Cenomanian) of Texas" Dr. L. W. Stephenson described a new genus *Pharodina* type *P. ferrana* Stephenson (1953, p. 109, pl. 27, figs. 1-7) that is clearly synonymous with *Platopis* as I first interpreted it and is therefore available as a substitute name for the group of species that I typified by "*Platopis*" *plicata*. The only observable difference seems to lie in the fact that the posteroventral umbonal slope is subangulate in *P. ferrana*, rather than carinate as it is in *P. plicata*.

The presence of posterior lateral dentition and the absence of a pallial sinus refer to this genus to the Arcticidae (Cyprinidae) rather than to the Veneridae, where it was assigned by Stephenson.

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ZOOLOGY.—*Fresh-water Ostracoda from Texas and Mexico*. WILLIS L. TRESSLER, U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office.

The fresh-water Ostracoda of Texas have received very little attention and as a result are practically unknown. Many years ago William Baird (1862) described *Chlamydotheca texasiensis* from some material sent him from Texas, and to the best of my knowledge this remains the sole valid ostracod record for the State. The present paper reports on 13 ostracod species new to Texas, 6 of which appear to be new species. A number of species of fresh-water Ostracoda have been reported from Mexico commencing with de Saussure who described *Chlamydotheca azteca* from Mexico in 1858 (Saussure, 1858), down to one of the most recent workers, Dr. Rioja, who has added several new species to the peculiar genus *Entocythere*, all of whose members are parasitic or commensal on the gills of fresh-water crayfish (Rioja, 1940a, 1940b, 1942, 1944). The species previously known from Mexico proper include *Physocyprina dentifera* (Sharpe), *P. denticulata* (Daday), *Cyprinotus pellucidus* Sharpe, *Eucypris fuscatus* (Jurine), *E. virens* (Jurine), *Chlamydotheca azteca* (Saussure), *C. arcuata* (Sars), *C. mexicana* Sharpe, *Cypricerus affinis* (Fischer), *Potamocypris smaragdina* (Vavra), *Entocythere heterodonta* Rioja, *E. sinuosa* Rioja, *E. claytonhoffi* Rioja, *E. dobbinae* Rioja, and *E. mexicana* Rioja. The present paper adds four species to the record and of these, three species appear to be new to science.

Three locations in east Texas produced four species; five lakes in west Texas, from which ecological factors are known, produced eight species; six small pools also in west Texas had six species of Ostracoda; one location in south Texas had one species; and two lakes which were visited in Mexico,

yielded four species. A tabulation of the species collected in each locality is shown in Table 1.

There are now over 200 known species of fresh-water Ostracoda in North America (Tressler, in press), and many of these are undoubtedly present in Texas and adjoining regions of Mexico. Future workers in these regions, have accordingly, an almost virgin territory in which to work as far as the fresh-water Ostracoda are concerned.

The material for the present report was collected by Dr. Edward S. Deevey, of Yale University, while an instructor at the Rice Institute, during trips in the western part of Texas and parts of Mexico in 1940 and 1941. Some material is also included which was sent by Miss Marcile Patterson, of the Texas Game, Fish, and Oyster Commission, and which contained additional specimens of three species collected by Dr. Deevey.

The slides of the dissected specimens from which the camera lucida drawings were made, have been deposited in the U. S. National Museum as type specimens.

Ecological data for some of the regions have been very kindly furnished by Dr. Deevey. A summary of these data, together with the species of Ostracoda found in each locality are presented in Table 1. Because of the incompleteness of the biological and ecological data, no broad conclusions can be drawn as to the ecological distribution of the species collected. It is to be noted, however, that the cosmopolitan species *Cypridopsis vidua* is to be found under a wide variety of conditions running from strictly fresh-water to the highly saline waters of salt flats. The brackish-water species, *Cyprinotus sa-*